

UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN

(Sunday, June 6, 1915)

THE NATIONS AT WAR.

It is a war of nations in more ways than one. The nation that loses is lost forever. Germany, in the center of the fight, geographically as well as otherwise, is straining the hardest. Her great fighting machine, which since 1870 has been preparing for this final struggle, has met odds too great. She does well to hold her own.

True, she is in a measure, beating back the Russians on the San and the Allies on the Yser. But her winnings are trivial compared to her losses and the real loss is yet to come. Her great fleet lies idle behind the Kiel Canal, blocking the Baltic and waiting for a chance to make the rush across the Channel. Her submarines have put terror into the most daring seaman's heart and have called down upon her the condemnation of the world. Neither of these, it appears, can win for her.

Austria has proved herself incapable of so great a war. Even the Kaiser's generals have been unable to hold her men in line, with Italy on the top of the Alps and the "great Bear" with its paws on the Carpathians, she appears doomed. Franz Joseph may live to be even second in Vienna.

England, slow and ponderous in war, but always as determined, really just now, is entering the struggle. Her fleet has not been hurt, though it has far from "ruled the waves." She has got her troops quicker from Canada and India than from the British Isles. This summer she will "open up." When the final rush is made, England will be in the lead.

Russia has showed herself a greater fighter this year than in the war with Japan. Her arms have surprised the world that they could do anything at all with Von Hindenburg. It seems, almost, that each time she is reported completely defeated, she takes a strategic city. To her this war means a seaport, perhaps even the coveted Constantinople.

France has redeemed herself. A general has risen up from her ranks at the needed time. Her soldiers have shown that they can fight with the best of the Teutons and true Frenchmen believe that Berlin will be theirs before the summer is over. To France, this war is more than a war—it is a proof that she is still a leader in the arts of war.

Japan may have been drawn in by her treaty with England, but she really wanted in to get more territory. Her part in the war has been insignificant. She has damaged Germany but little, and aided the Allies practically not at all. Hers has been indeed a selfish conquest.

Turkey's days are numbered. Even Constantinople is doomed to fall before the conquering army of the cross. German generals can not keep the Allies out much longer. Land forces supplementing the navy will take the city. Turkey, sick for a century, will die.

Servia is nothing in this great struggle, except the fuse that set off the powder house. Her part has been too insignificant to get in print. When the war is over, her dream may be realized. Albania may be hers.

For nine months Italy has prepared for the struggle, prepared to enter on the side that offered the greatest bargain. England diplomacy saw that she got all she desired and today she will add her weight to a speedy settlement of the war. No nation on the face of the earth has a more efficient army than she. Her soldiers have some African experience behind them and years of Austrian hatred in their blood. Once through the Alps, Austria will be Italy's. On the sea she has her fleet and Luigi, Duke of the Abruzzi, which to every Italian spells victory.

Prints Another M. U. Picture.

The Dallas Morning News, of which George B. Dealey, a Journalism Week speaker, is general manager, prints a picture of the Agricultural Building of the University of Missouri in its issue of June 2, under the heading of "Examples of Civic Attractiveness." This is the third University view published in the News since Mr. Dealey's visit here last month.

One Good Story

A Columbia merchant tells this story. An old man of Rochepont had been called into court because he refused to pay a bill. He contended that he had not bought all the things named on the bill.

He picked up the bill and held it up to the judge.

"Now see here, Judge, 'ten yards of calico, five yards of ditto, three yards of flannel and two yards of ditto.' Judge, I never bought a ditto in my life!"

The Literary Trawler

A Toast.

Here is a toast I want to drink to a fellow I'll never know—

To the fellow who's going to take my place when it's time for me to go. I've wondered what kind of a chap he'll be and I've wished I could take his hand.

Just to whisper, "I wish you well, old man," in a way that he'd understand.

I'd like to give him the cheerful word that I've longed at times to hear; I'd like to give him the warm hand clasp when never a friend seems near.

I've learned my knowledge by she r hard work, and I wish I could pass it on.

To the fellow who'll come to take my place some day when I am gone. Will he see all the sad mistakes I've made and note all the battles lost?

Will he ever guess of the tears they caused or the heartaches which they cost?

Will he gaze through the failures and fruitless toil to the underlying plan.

And catch a glimpse of the real intent and the heart of the vanquished man?

I dare to hope he may pause some day as he toils as I have wrought, And gain some strength for his weary task from the battles which I have fought.

But I've only the task itself to leave with the cares for him to face, And never a cheering word may speak to the fellow who'll take my place.

Then here's to your health, old chap; I drink as a bridegroom to his bride;

I leave an unfinished task for you, but God knows how I tried.

I've dreamed my dreams as all men do, but never a one came true, And my prayer today is that all the dreams may be realized by you.

And we'll meet some day in the great unknown—out in the realms of space;

You'll know my clasp as I take your hand and gaze in your tired face. Then all your failures will be success in the light of the new found dawn—

So I'm drinking your health, old chap, who'll take my place when I am gone.—Anonymous.

The Open Column

Shall We Arm?

Editor The Missourian:—No, we shall not arm, for most Americans do not believe in the possibility of war. Why? Because they don't want it. The mere thought of it makes them uneasy, hurts business; so away with the thought—and away with the uneasy evidence and the doleful prophecies!

As to the wisdom of arming: When we permit ourselves to notice that the more desirable lands are getting rather crowded, while that portion of each nation which stands on the borders of starvation is less adapted immediately to cultivate the waste places and old corners than to form armies capable of wresting away the good lands of others, the stingy program of disarmament loses some of its appeal. Hungry men cannot regard treaties and the statesmen who lead them naturally prefer war abroad to revolution at home. Whatever the apparent causes of war, the real difficulty is somebody's hunger.

When men cease to hunger or de-

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liberate control of population is universal, peace may be possible. The two alternatives are about equally hopeful.

However, our question is not "Should we arm?" but "Shall we arm?" To that there can be but one answer: emphatically, No!

Our "militarists" plead for more ships and a larger army. But do they really propose to arm?

Naval protection means nothing less than rivaling England in gun-weights, speed and defensive alliances. Do we seriously consider entering a shipbuilding race or changing our naive "diplomacy" for the regulation brand?

Arming on land demands the creation of a regular establishment numbering in the millions. One million under arms and about twice as many able reservists would be about the minimum, considering our size. But our "militarists" propose to increase the present toy army to 100,000 and juggle with the quite unreliable militia. Their measures are little less amusing than the protests of the pacifists!

A young man with a pen-knife in his fist may be a terrible fellow in a Christian Endeavor meeting, but should he venture among pistol-toting toughs, he can scarcely be considered to be armed!

Two years' training produces an infantryman. His very skeleton must adjust itself to new burdens. He must learn something of a score of trades and professions. The cavalryman needs more instruction; the technical branches, still more. The officer develops through many years

of study and practice. Equipment takes time. And yet—

"At the call to arms," say our statesmen, "a million citizens would rally to the colors before sundown! Besides," they add, "our helplessness would move the enemy to pity and stay his hand!"

We are happily reassured!—C. E. S.

DR. JOHN SHAPLEY TO BROWN

Former M. U. Man Will Teach History of Art There.

Word has been received by Dr. John Pickard that Dr. John Shapley has been appointed to fill the chair of history of art at Brown University in Providence, R. I.

Shapley received his A. B. here in 1912, being one of the first five of Phi Beta Kappa. He was student assistant in classical archaeology and history of art. From here he went to Princeton on the same fellowship which has been awarded this year to Blake-Moore Godwin, one of this year's graduates of the University, and received the A. M. degree from Princeton. The next year he held a traveling fellowship and was granted his Ph. D. at Vienna last year. This year he has held one of the Proctor fellowships at Princeton.

More Books for Historical Library.

Nine books of travel and Civil War history of Missouri have been added to the State Historical Society Library. They were collected by the former secretary, F. A. Sampson, on his recent trip to San Francisco and Salt Lake City. The society also has received three county histories and books of travel from Minneapolis.



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